THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9400. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1781.

BRESLAW's New Capital PERFORMANCES,
At EDINBURGH and LEITH.

At the Dancing Room, St MARY's CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd,
On TUESDAY the 11th inſtant;
And, by PARTICULAR DESIRE, they will likewiſe exhibit,
At the Aſſembly-Room, Bear's Head, LEITH,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inſtant.

In each place the doors to be opened at 6 o'clock, and to begin at ſeven.

PART I.

The COMPANY will be entertained with ſeveral SELECT Pieces of MUSIC.

PART II.

Mr BRESLAW will Exhibit as follows:

1. He will SLIP a Pack of CARDS in each hand, and the Cards ſhall FLY backwards and forwards from one hand to the other; and likewiſe, by throwing the Dice, he will DISCOVER the THOUGHTS of almoſt every Spectator.
2. He will COMMAND a RING to FLY ſeveral times backwards and forwards from one Sword on the other; after which he will, BLINDFOLDED, pick up with the point of his Sword ſeveral Cards out of the pack on the ground, that the Company chuſe.
3. He will CHANGE ſeveral CARDS RED to BLACK, and again BLACK to RED, and will likewiſe COMMAND any CARD to FLY from under a Lady's Foot on the Table, and again into a double-ſealed LETTER at one yard above the table.
4. He will COMMAND any Perſon's WATCH to RUN to the very HOUR that any Lady in the company thinks on; after which he will COMMAND a Remarkable Piece of Money to FLY into a KNOTTED PURSE on the Table.

PART III.

Miſs ROSAMOND will DELIVER a SATIRICAL LECTURE on HEADS, with ſeveral NEW FAVOURITE SONGS.

PART IV.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit a Variety of MAGICAL CARD DECEPTIONS, Silver Cup, Gold Medals, Caskets, Machineries, &c. &c.

The room will be elegantly illuminated, and commodiouſly prepared.

TICKETS to be had at Mr INNES Confectioner, late STEELE's.

PLACES to be taken, or any perſon INCLINABLE to LEARN ſome DECEPTIONS on CARDS, MONEY, &c. by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at Mr JOHNSTON's, Scale Stairs, oppoſite St CECILIA's HALL, NIDDRY's WYND.

AUCTION OF FINE PRINTS.

ON Wedneſday next, the 12th of December inſtant, and two following evenings, there will be ſold by auction, by Mr SMITH, at his Ware-room, No. 4, Prince's Street, A Curious Collection of Choice and Valuable PRINTS, by the greateſt Maſters ancient and modern; among others, by Rubens, Vandyck, Rembrandt, Oſtade, Cornelius Viſſcher, Berghem, Bartolozzi, &c.—Beautiful Landſcapes, by Woollet, Vernet, &c.—fine impreſſions, many of them proofs.——To begin at 6 o'clock preciſely, and to be wholly ſold off without reſerve. The particulars of each night's ſale may be viewed on the reſpective days, from 10 in the morning till 4 afternoon. Catalogues to be had at the Coffee-houſes and place of ſale.

☞ Wanted, an Apprentice to the Upholſtery Buſineſs, not under 16 years of age. Alſo, a Man who can ſtuff chairs well.

From the London Papers, Dec. 5.

Barcelona, Nov. 6. A bylander is juſt arrived here from Mahon, in three days; ſhe has brought no letters, but the Captain ſays the enemy made a ſally the 11th inſtant from Fort St Philip, but our light armed troops cut off their retreat, and made 200 priſoners; the Captain ſays he was not preſent at the engagement, but heard it mentioned at Mahon.

Cadiz, Nov. 7. This morning we began to ſee the Havannah convoy, and at nine, the tranſports, of which it is compoſed, entered our bay; as the wind is favourable, they will ſoon be all in port.

Paris, Nov. 7. We have received advices from the Cape of Good Hope, by a ſhip arrived at Cadiz the 7th ult. after a voyage of 64 days. The intelligence ſhe brings is in ſubſtance, that the ſquadron, under the command of the Chev. de Suffrein, arrived in thoſe ſeas before that of Commodore Johnſtone, which has put this important colony out of all danger from an enterpriſe which would doubtleſs have been ſucceſsful, if France had not ſent theſe ſuccours. Baron Pietemberg, the Governor, praiſes the Count de Conway for the ſtrict diſcipline which is obſerved by his troops, and the good diſpoſitions he has made to render the place impregnable.

The officer who brought to France the diſpatches with the particulars of the different attacks on York-Town, and the ſubſequent ſurrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army, is Monſ. Dupleſſis-Parſant; the ſame whoſe ſhip l'Intrepide, of 74 guns, was burnt at Cape Francois, and who had formed the deſperate reſolution of remaining on board till he ſhould be blown up with the ſhip; and who deſiſted from that reſolution only in conſequence of the moſt poſitive command from Count de Graſſe, in the King's name.

Paris, Nov. 27. The wounded officers in the engagement of the 5th of September laſt, near the Cheſapeak, under the command of the Count de Graſſe, are, the Sieurs Marquis de Chabert, Captain of the Saint d'Eſprit; De Montulu, Captain Commandant of the Diademe; Count de Framond, Captain Commandant of the Eaton; De Champmartin, ſecond Captain of the Marſeilles; and De Gouzillon, ſecond Captain of the Reflechi.

The Sieurs Goyon de Vauroault, L'Hermitte, Maillane, and Deſtoures, Lieutenants; De Kueger, Lieutenant of a Daniſh veſſel; and De Hauguen Houzen, Enſign of a Swediſh veſſel; Auvray de la Balaizicre, and Le Cordier, Lieutenants of frigates; De Brochereuil and Dalmas, aſſiſtant officers; and De Sambucy, flag-maſter.

The Sieur Betrix, Captain of the regiment de la Sarre; Taſchereau, Lieutenant of the regiment de Angoumois; and Bardun de le Salle, Lieutenant in the regiment de Brie.

LONDON.

Subſtance of a Journal of the operations of the French corps under the command of Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant-General of the King's armies, ſince the 25th of Auguſt laſt.

ON the 14th of September, General Waſhington, myſelf, and the Chevalier de Chatelleux, arrived at Williamſburgh, where we found the Marquis de la Fayette in conjunction with the Count de Saint Simon, who had taken an excellent poſition, waiting for us. Lord Cornwallis was employed in entrenching himſelf at York and Glouceſter, barring the river of York with ſome of his ſhips, and others ſunk in the Channel. It is computed that his corps of troops, regulars, and ſailors from the diſarmed ſhips, amounted to about five or ſix thouſand men.

After all the moſt inquiring news we had received in the route, of the appearance of the enemy's fleet; the departure of that of Count de Graſſe; of an engagement on the 5th of September; the appearance of two Engliſh frigates in the Bay, we at length received, in the night of the 14th, by a letter from Count de Graſſe, a circumſtantial account of the following facts: Admiral Hood had joined, on the 28th of Auguſt, Admiral Graves's ſquadron before New York; they both ſailed the 31ſt to Cheſapeak Bay, at the ſame inſtant our movement by land towards Philadelphia had been diſcovered.—The Engliſh ſquadron, conſiſting of 20 ſhips, arrived the 5th, at Cape Charles, intending to get the ſtart of Count de Graſſe; the latter having then 1500 men in his chaloups, which had debarked the troops of Count de St Simon, and were not returned, without heſitation cut his cables, and went to engage the enemy with 24 ſhips, leaving the reſt to blockade Lord Cornwallis in the rivers York and James. Admiral Graves bore to the windward, and the van-guard of Count de Graſſe, under the orders of the Sieur de Bougainville, came up with the rear of the Engliſh, which was roughly handled. The Count de Graſſe having purſued ſome time, returned on the 11th into the Bay, where he found the ſquadron of Count de Barras, which ſailed the 25th of Auguſt from Newport, with ten tranſports, having on board our ſiege artillery, and entered the Bay on the 10th of September in good condition. The two Engliſh frigates being between the two ſquadrons, were taken. Immediately, the ten tranſports of the Count de Barras, the frigates, and prizes of Count de Graſſe, were detached to carry our troops to Annapolis, under the orders of the Sieur de Villebrune, Commander of the Romulus, who, with the Baron Vionemil, uſed ſuch expedition, that they arrived on the 25th in Williamſburgh Creek, where they diſembarked the army on the 26th and 27th.

On the 20th, the allied army marched from Williamſburgh at break of day for York-Town, and the French corps of 7000 men began the inveſtment from the head of York River to the moraſs near Col. Nelſon's houſe, taking advantage of the woods, creeks, &c. in ſuch a manner, as to block up the enemy within piſtol-ſhot of their works; the three French brigades marked out the ground, and encamped ſecurely from the enemy's cannon. The Baron de Viomenil commanded the grenadiers and chaſſeurs of the army as the van-guard.

On the 29th, the American army paſſed the moraſs, and the inveſtment of York-Town became complete, and was quite blocked up. The infantry of Lauzun being debarked on the 23d, marched under the Duke de Lauzun, to rejoin their cavalry, which had marched by land into Glouceſter county, under Brigadier-General de Wieden, who commanded there a body of 1200 American militia. The whole legion was joined there on the 28th, the day of the inveſtment of York-Town. On the night between the 29th and 30th, the enemy fearing to be inſulted in the confined poſition which they had fortified, abandoned all their poſts.

We employed the 30th in lodging ourſelves in the abandoned works, which enabled us to block up the enemy in a circle of very little extent, and gave us great advantage.

The ſame day the tranſports, with the artillery for the ſiege, came down to Trubello Landing, ſeven miles from hence, when we ſet about diſembarking it.

On the 3d of October, the Sieur de Choiſy marched to block up Glouceſter, and take a poſition at three miles diſtance from that place.

The corps of the Sieur de Choiſy was compoſed of the legion of Lauzun, of his infantry drafted from the ſhips, and of 12,000 American militia under Brigadier-General Wieden. Tarleton was with 600 men in this poſt, 400 of which were horſe, and 200 infantry. The Duke de Lauzun attacked him ſo vigorouſly, that notwithſtanding the fire of his artillery, he threw them into diſorder, wounded Tarleton, and forced the detachment to return to Glouceſter, with the loſs of fifty men. The Sieur Billy, Dillon, and Dutre, 2d Captain, were wounded, three huſſars were killed, and eleven wounded.

The entrenchments were opened in two attacks, above and below York River, in the night between the 6th and 7th of October, and different engagements took place till the 17th. The enemy began to come to a parley. The capitulation was ſigned on the 19th, in the morning, by which Lord Cornwallis and his whole army were made priſoners of war. The American and French troops took poſſeſſion of the redoubts at noon.

The garriſon at York Town filed off, at two o'clock by beat of drum, with their arms which were then piled up, with twenty pair of colours. The ſame took place at Glouceſter. The companies of grenadiers of Bourbonnois and the Americans are in the redoubts, and the enemy's troops will evacuate it to-morrow, and be conducted to the interior parts of the country. The Viſcount de Noailles, and Colonel Laurens, have drawn up the articles of capitulation, in conjunction with two ſuperior officers of Lord Cornwallis's army.

It is ſuppoſed there are about 6000 or 7000 priſoners, and 170 pieces of cannon taken.

Letters from Rochelle, by way of Oſtend, mention, that the Duke de Crillon had ſent to Court for four more regiments of infantry, and an additional number of engineers, his troops at preſent not being ſufficient to effectuate the reduction of Minorca; in conſequence of which orders had been ſent to Toulon for a freſh embarkation.

Advice is ſaid to be received from Cadiz by the way of Holland, that a peſtilential diſtemper had broke out amongſt the ſailors on board the men of war lying there, which had carried off a great many; it is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned for want of the ſhips being kept clean. This has retarded the ſailing of the fleet to Minorca, without which the Spaniards will not be able to take that fortreſs.

It was reported yeſterday, that terms of a reconciliation between the Engliſh and Dutch have taken place, through the mediation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia; in conſequence of which Commodore Stewart's ſquadron has been withdrawn from the mouth of the Texel, and are arrived in the Downs.

The Dutch war has diverted eight ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, from the general object of the war with France and America; and yet, notwithſtanding the greatneſs of this force, we have every reaſon to believe that Comte de Byland has been able to get into Fluſhing, with a force which could not ſtand before our ſquadrons. What our ſhips were doing while the Dutch Admiral was ſailing by, we know not; but this much we know, that the Lords of the Admiralty have done their parts; and if ſquadrons will not keep a good look-out, it is not the fault of the Board.

By the report of a perſon arrived in the fleet from Jamaica, the greateſt damage received by the ſtorm in Auguſt laſt was done by the hail ſtones, which fell in large quantities for ſeveral hours, and of a magnitude ſuperior to any ever before ſeen in that country.

This morning a Cabinet Council was held at Lord Hilſborough's office, at which all the Cabinet Miniſters were preſent, ſaid to be on the laſt propoſal of the Empreſs of Ruſſia for an accommodation with the States General, who, it is ſaid, have made objections to the ſame.

We are aſſured, notwithſtanding the late Speech and its anſwers, it was before reſolved on, and is now to take place, to withdraw the troops from America, and to take the moſt vigorous and active meaſures againſt the enemies of this country in the Weſt Indies: This was the advice of the late Lord Chatham, and may not now be too late to be followed.

There is nothing more probable than that there will be ſoon a change in the Miniſtry, becauſe there is nothing more certain than that there are great diviſions in the Cabinet. This may be eaſily collected from the ſpeech of the Lord Advocate, in the Houſe of Commons, on Wedneſday laſt: That gentleman is pretty well informed, for he is the boſom friend of a noble Lord high in office.

The day on which the Secretary at War will propoſe the vote for the army, will let the nation know whether we are to have an army in America the next campaign, to act offenſively; the ſame day will determine whether Lord George Germain will remain in office or not; for he has pledged himſelf to lay down his employment the moment it ſhall be reſolved to renounce the American war.

Yeſterday, the following petitions, complaining of undue elections, were preſented to the Houſe of Commons, and the ſeveral days appointed for hearing, as under mentioned:

Petition of Samuel Petrie, Eſq; for the borough of Cricklade, 22d day of January.

Petition of John Buller, Eſq; Sir William Lemon, and others, freeholders of Saltaſh, complaining of an undue return for the ſaid borough, 25th of January.

Petition of John Mauger, Eſq; for the town of Poole, 29th of January.

Petition of Peter Johnſtone, Eſq; for the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, the firſt day of February.

Petition of ſeveral electors for the borough of Colcheſter, complaining of an undue election, 5th of February.

On Tueſday laſt, Margaret Tinkler, midwife, was executed near Durham, for a crime in acting or recommending certain means to deſtroy an infant, which was effected; and finally with the death of the mother. Before ſhe left the goal for execution, ſhe confeſſed to a worthy clergyman, and Mr Smith, Surgeon in Newcaſtle, then preſent, that ſhe only recommended the means, but that the act itſelf was done by the deceaſed woman.

On the diſſection of Margaret Tinkler, at a place called White Smocks, near Durham, by Mr Smith, and Mr Ward, Surgeons in Durham, two long black double white pins, as uſed in women's hair, were found in her belly. She had declared ſhe was three months pregnant, with an intention to prolong her life, and had ſent a petition on the Wedneſday before to Judge Nares at London, to certify ſhe was pregnant, to which no anſwer arrived before her ſuffering; but on examination it was found ſhe was not.—The opinions of Mr Smith and the gentlemen preſent, were, that ſhe had ſwallowed thoſe pins many days before her execution to deſtroy her life.

Anecdote.—Friday being St Andrew's day, many Scotch families dined on *ſheep's head*, a diſh prepared by ſinging off the hair over a clear fire, and afterwards boiling the *head* in two or three quarts of water. This operation of ſinging gives the *head* a ſmooth appearance, and feel, ſuch as a man's face has after ſhaving. A Scotch gentleman in the city ſent a *ſheep's head* on that day to a blackſmith's, in order to be ſinged, and deſired the blackſmith to make a bill of the charges, and preſent it along with the *head*. The blackſmith accordingly ſent the following bill:

"To poliſhing a Scotch head, 2 pence."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Nov. 22.

"The Betſey, of Yarmouth, Captain Swinburn, from Jamaica for London, and the Governor Dalling, of and for Glaſgow, Captain Moore, from Jamaica, are put in here, both in need of ſome repairs before they can proceed.

"The Catharine, of and from St Lucia, with rum for this port, is arrived; ſhe touched at Statia, from whence ſhe ſailed the 2d ult.—She came a ſingle ſhip, and brings no news."

PRICE of STOCKS, Dec. 4.

Bank Stock 111¼ a ¼.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 71¼ a ⅝.
3½ per cent. 1758, 57½ a ¾.
3 per cent. con. 57½ a ⅝.
3 per cent. red. con. 56¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. 1726, 56¼ a ⅜.
Long Ann. 16⅞.
— Ann. 1777. —
Ditto 1778, 12 9 16ths a ⅝.
South Sea Stock, —

3 per cent. Old Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. 57½.
Ditto 1751; —
India Stock, —
3 per cent. Ann. —
India Bonds, 4 a 5 prem.
Exch. Bills, 3 prem.
Navy Bills, 11½ a ¼ diſc.
Bank Stock Scrip.—
Lot. [illegible] 10 s. a 19 l. Morning

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Wednesday, December 5.*

Received and read six petitions of appeals from Scotland, and days were appointed for their hearing after the recess.

The *Lord Chancellor* reported his Majesty's answer to their address of thanks.

Several accounts from the Customs were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, December 5.*

Received and read several petitions for road, inclosure, and naturalization bills, which were referred to committees.

Mr Tomkyns, from the Customs, presented several accounts, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr *Minchin* made several motions for papers, &c. relative to the navy; the two principal of which were—That the Treasurer of the navy do lay before this House an account of all the sums of money paid out of his office, from October 1780 to October 1781; the other—That a list of the men and officers employed in the impress service, during the same period, be also laid before the House. These, and his other motions, passed without opposition.

Lord *Lisburne* then moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of supply. This motion being carried, and Mr Ord having taken the chair, his Lordship said, that, in the present posture of affairs, the greatest exertions ought to be made, to enable his Majesty to oppose the formidable confederacy with which he had to contend. It was for this reason he intended to move for the greatest number of seamen that had ever been applied for to Parliament. Last year the House had voted ninety thousand; this year he intended to move for one hundred thousand. The number of ships in commission at present was short indeed of what we had twelve months ago—then we had 98 sail of the line, this year only 92—having lost six, including the Terrible, by the late hurricane, and the fortune of war. However, besides the 92, there were seventeen out of commission, which had been disabled in the course of the year; and some of these were in great forwardness; and, together with ten new ships, we should have fourteen sail of the line fit for sea in the course of the ensuing year, exclusive of the ninety-two already in commission. At present, therefore, the whole of our navy commissioned, including vessels of every rate, amounted to 405 sail. Five new companies had been added to the marines, so as to make that corps 151 companies. His Lordship concluded with a motion, that a number of seamen, not exceeding 100,000, including 21,305 marines, be voted for the year 1782; and that four pounds per man per month be granted for their support.

Mr *Hussey* said, that, having understood a few days since, that ministers intended to apply only for 90,000 seamen, he had resolved to move an addition of 10,000 to that number; but that hearing yesterday, that 100,000 were to be asked for, he had dropped his design: However, he had resumed it at the desire of several gentlemen, and he was now determined to pursue his first intention. He had pressed ministers last year to ask for 100,000; he pointed out, at that time, the necessity of calling for such a number; but ministers would not listen to his advice. This year they had opened their eyes, and now had recourse to that very measure they had last year rejected. If this country, said he, is to be saved at all, it is by its navy; therefore, every exertion should be made to strengthen and increase it: he was sorry to add, that he feared the Admiralty were very remiss. During the summer, and since, he had visited Bristol, Portsmouth, and Southampton; there he had learned what had confirmed him in this belief. At Bristol, he had been in a yard where a man of war was building, and had asked the builder, If he could not have a ship built there, and whether he could build a ship of 74 guns? The answer he received on both heads was in the affirmative. At a place called Chappel, near Southampton, he saw one ship of 64 guns, and two of 44, on their slips. He asked, If larger vessels might not be built there; and was told they might; and that a 74 gun ship had been built there about twenty-five years ago. His opinion therefore was, that wherever a large ship could be built, the place ought not to be occupied by a smaller one, as small vessels could be built in any of the boat-yards. He had a right therefore to believe, that the Admiralty did not avail themselves of all the means in their power to increase the number of line of battle ships. At Portsmouth, he had visited them; and was surprised to find, instead of hurry and bustle, a perfect calm reign throughout the yard, as if we were in profound peace, and not in the midst of a war, which called for every exertion in the same yard, he found six ships empty, on which four vessels had been repaired, the Rationable, Vengeance, Trident, and Swallow sloop, but no others had been laid in their room; the St George and Warrior had indeed been launched, but the former had stood in her slip for six years, so that her timbers were already rotten. The House had been given to understand last year, by a Vice-Admiral (Sir Hugh Pallifer) that if it had not been for a combination among the shipwrights, we should by this have had nearly one half more ships than we have at present. If it was possible to have more ships, and it was very clear we could, what was the reason that we had them not? There was criminality somewhere, and it ought to be dragged to light, or the nation would be ruined. If, as the Hon. Vice-Admiral had said, we could have more ships, it must necessarily follow, that those who had intended to have added one third to our ships, had some means of manning them. Where was that resource now? Why did not we get as many men as we could, and turn all our hopes of salvation to our navy? He understood that ships had their complements generally made up of three sorts of people, viz. able-bodied seamen, ordinary seamen, and land-men—each one third. Now, in his opinion, a year's entering would make the ordinary seamen able, and the landsmen ordinary seamen; and thus, by degrees, we might make a sufficient number of seamen to man as many ships as we could build. The only reason he had ever heard assigned for voting a smaller number than were actually employed was, that it was a matter of finance; and that it obliged the Minister to pay the specific sum voted for each seaman, without leaving it in his power to make the naval department bear its share in any deficiencies that might be in the supplies; that was precisely the thing he wanted; and he wished to apply the most money to the naval department, leaving it as little as possible in the power of the Minister to add to the navy debt. When Ministers called for 80,000 men, they admitted that they had employed 90,000. Why then should they not apply for 90,000, as that number was actually in pay? He thought we should vote as many as we could get; and therefore moved, by way of amendment, That instead of 100,000 seamen, the number should be 110,000.

Sir *George Yonge* seconded the motion; and accused the Admiralty of having made very little use of the vast supplies that had been entrusted to their hands; he expressed his opinion, that if the money voted for the navy the last ten years, had been properly expended, we might now have nearly as many new-built ships as we have new and old together.

Lord *Mulgrave* differed from Mr Hussey, as to his manner of training seamen, which, he said, were not to be made in one, or two, or three years; nay, many thousands of ordinary seamen could never be made able seamen; they, and the landsmen, might be very useful indeed on board; but no officer would trust to them as they would to able seamen. As to the exertions which the Hon. Gentleman recommended, the Admiralty had nothing more at heart than to see every thing done that could promote the public service; and no owners of private yards would be suffered to remain idle, that could perform their contracts. The Hon. Gentleman seemed to think otherwise from what he had heard and seen at two or three of the sea ports; but if he had the experience of the Admiralty, he would not credit all he heard; as he could assure him, that many offers had been made to the Board for building ships; sometimes in places where they could not be launched; and sometimes by persons who had it not in their power to perform their contract—an instance of this had lately occured, where a man had applied to the Board for a contract, but was refused: the Board was then actually suing him on a penalty for not having fulfilled his last contract. The Hon. Member had mentioned the ships at Portsmouth, and said, that, in the yard, he had not seen any hurry or bustle: He hoped that this might have arisen from the regularity and order observed in the yard, by which every man was employed in his own particular department, and all bustle and confusion were prevented. Though the Hon. Member had not seen any ships on the slips, it did not follow, that a great deal of work was not going forward: It was usual, particularly since the coppering came in fashion, to carry on the repairs of the large ships at Spithead, as much time might be lost in waiting for winds and tides to carry them to and from Portsmouth. The calm and quiet the Hon. Member had seen in the dock-yard might have arisen also from this circumstance, that many of the shipwrights were at work at the time on the large ships at Spithead.

His Lordship further acquainted the House with a circumstance which had very lately occurred: Orders had come over from Ostend, to build large vessels in the private yards on the river, for the Emperor's and the East-India Company's; the Admiralty heard of the orders, and immediately insisted that the Masters of the yards should not undertake to execute them: Application was then made to the Imperial Minister at our Court, to request that he would interfere, and try to persuade the Admiralty to withdraw their opposition; but his Excellency was told by the Board, that they could not possibly do it, the present exigency requiring that every hand that could drive a nail should be kept for the service of Government; therefore they could not, at present, consent, that our ship-wrights should work for any but ourselves.

Admiral *Keppel* agreed that landsmen were not to be easily made seamen; but he wished to see a great many of them on board, as they would soon become useful. He was of opinion that the Admiralty had not made as great exertions as might have been done; and he was sure that many more ships might have been built than we had now to produce. He then launched into the praise of the late Lord Hawke as a naval Minister, and insisted, that though he had left 20 bad ships in the navy when he quitted the Admiralty, still he had left a flourishing fleet; and those ships which had paraded at the grand Royal review, were all built by that noble Lord.

Lord *North* said, That if no men were to be employed but those that should be voted, he could have no objection to vote for the amendment; but the Hon. Member who had proposed it knew well, that let the number voted be what it might, as many men would be employed as could be found. During the course of the last war, no more then 70,000 had been voted at one time; yet the number employed during that war had been from 85 to 86,000. Last year 90,000 had been voted, and 99,845 had been employed; So that in fact the number voted was never the number employed.

The question was therefore a mere matter of finance, and only went to this—Whether Parliament should grant 5,100,000 l. or 5,720,000 l. specifically for the maintenance of 110,000 men? This would certainly make a difference of 520 000 l. in the Ways and Means of the year; and he did not see why the executive power should be tied down to expend that specific sum in the naval department, if circumstances should occur which would make it more proper to expend it in the military. Both services were undoubtedly useful, and sometimes the one would be useless without the other. Some Gentlemen might be afraid that great augmentations were to take place in the army, and that consequently the American war was to be pursued with redoubled vigour. The largeness of the supply called for this day, might lull their apprehensions on that head; for the motion, without the amendment, was still for 10,000 seamen more than were called for last year; consequently the sum of 520,000 l. would be employed in the naval department more than last year. The question therefore was, Which side should be more liberal to the Crown? One the other excessively, and let which ever vote would the hands they could get.

Many other members spoke to the amendment, when there appeared,

For it, - - - 77
Against it, - - - 143

From the London Papers, Dec. 6.

LONDON.

The many idle reports about Madras, and the state of the East-India Company's affairs in the Carnatic, which have been circulated, have prevailed on a gentleman who has received a letter of a later date than any other that has come directly from Madras, to communicate it to his friends; and we have had the good fortune to get the following extract of it, which may be depended upon as authentic.

Madras, Feb. 11, 1781.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that the situation of our public affairs is much mended since my last to you. Sir Eyre Coote took the field on the 7th ult. and began his operations pretty successfully; Wandewash was relieved, and the enemy obliged to raise the siege of Villore; Sir Eyre Coote, and the army, is at Pondicherry, the buildings of which it is said are to be destroyed.

"Hyder, with his collected force, marched out of Arcot, and encamped on the plain between Wandewash and Arnee, so that we may soon expect to hear of an engagement between the two armies, which in all likelihood will decide the great contest which has subsisted near seven months, and laid the whole Carnatic in flames.

"Six French ships of the line, the Consolante of 40 guns, the Subtile of 22, and another little vessel of 14, made their appearance in our road on the 27th of last month. Our apprehensions at first were very great, as we had near 200 paddy vessels laden with provisions lying in the road, an accident which must have reduced the settlement to great distress; but they passed on quietly without attempting any thing: we had the five Indiamen lately arrived, and several country ships lying in the road.

"There was a degree of stupidity and indifference in their conduct, which is entirely unaccountable, but it was most fortunate to us, for they might have rode triumphant on the coast destroying our trade and intercepting all supplies and provisions; and if they had put a number of their marines on shore to join Hyder, would have rendered the dispute more unequal: whereas we are now freed from the continual apprehension of the French fleet coming, and this must naturally dispose Hyder against them, and may probably have the good effect to make him alter his plan of conquest; he is too wise not to see the impracticability of keeping the Carnatic, unless strongly supported by an European power.—No peace with the Marattas yet, notwithstanding our successes on the other coast."

Government have received by the last packet from the Leeward Islands, the most alarming accounts from the Governors respecting the dangers that threaten them, and their incompetency for making any material resistance. Information had been received at St Lucia and Jamaica, that the French were certainly in their way to make a descent upon them, and great apprehensions are entertained in particular for the safety of the latter most important possession. Lieutenant Governor Campbell writes, that he has been indefatigable in his exertions for putting the island in the best state of defence possible, but the great misfortune, which it is feared will render all his efforts abortive is, that a strong spirit of party prevails amongst the people there, and many of the most wealthy in the island are the avowed patrons of the American defection. On this account the Governor finds great difficulty to stimulate the natives and established inhabitants, to take any share in the military preparations which are making on the part of this country; and government, at home, have therefore determined to send out 2000 men with the fleet that goes under the command of Admiral Rodney, for the further security of this valuable island.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty, that the grand armament preparing at Brest had not sailed from that harbour so late as the 21st of November last, owing to an unexpected difficulty in obtaining the necessary equipment of men. It was owing to this information that Admiral Kempenfelt's departure was accelerated, his instructions being to cruize for the present off the port of Brest, and as he has a larger force with him than any the enemy possess in that quarter, it is expected he will be able to prevent the execution of their intended scheme for this season, which is strongly believed, though not positively known by administration, to be directed against our West-India islands.

It has been strongly reported, and believed, that the French fleet, immediately upon the capture of Lord Cornwallis, sailed for the West-Indies, as they had no further business in America. The probability of their pursuing this step, greatly alarms the West-India merchants, as at present we have no force there equal to cope with them, and therefore, although Jamaica is too strong for a detachment of the fleet, yet there is great reason to be alarmed for its safety, when invested as it probably may be by the whole force of the enemy.

Great preparations are making at Rochfort to equip the ships of the line that are repairing in that harbour against the ensuing campaign. A number of flat-bottomed boats are likewise building there, which, according to the Paris accounts, are to land a large body of troops, in some of the neighbouring dependencies on the British dominions. It is generally thought a reinforcement will be sent to the Spanish camp at Minorca.

Sir George Rodney goes out to the West-Indies with the most unlimited powers; he is not only to act on that station as the exigencies of affairs may require, without waiting for orders from home; but the naval commanders on the American station, for the time being, are to obey such instructions as he shall think proper to send them, notwithstanding he may, at the time of issuing his order, be stationary in the West-Indies. It is imagined, if this power had been delegated before, the late unhappy catastrophe in the Southern Colonies would have been prevented.

Yesterday at one o'clock there was a levee at St James's, at which were present the Duke of Chandos; Lords Dudley, Townsend, Gower, &c. The levee was over at two, when there was a Council. After the Council, Lords Sandwich, Stormont, North, and Germain, had separate conferences with his Majesty.

Same day, as soon as the Council was over at St James's, Mr Cottrell, the Clerk of the Council, was sent for by his Majesty's order, and the Council resumed. As Sir George Rodney attended yesterday to take leave of the King on his going abroad, it is conjectured that the above was to give that officer his final instructions relative to his future operations.

This day a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, pursuant to a requisition of several of the livery to the Lord Mayor when the Common-Cryer having mentioned the cause of their being summoned, Mr Hurford came forward and moved, that an address, petition, and remonstrance, be presented to his Majesty by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. on the present alarming state of affairs, which being agreed to, an address was read by Mr Bishop, and unanimously approved of, and the Sheriffs ordered to go up to know when his Majesty will be pleased to receive the same.

The foreign troops intended for the East-Indies, it is reported, are now to be sent to America, and British forces given in their stead. The reason assigned for this is, that foreign troops in the East-Indies, not finding themselves much interested in the success of our arms, make but indifferent soldiers, and very frequently desert to the enemy.

The Secretary has, by an extraordinary manœuvre against the East-India Company, secured to Government an annual saving of about 20,000 l.

Advice is received by a vessel which is arrived at Cork, of Sir Samuel Hood having been seen on his passage to the Leeward Islands; he left New York the beginning of November: the same vessel spoke with the packet which left Sandy-Hook near the same time, so that she may be hourly expected. From this quarter we likewise learn, that De Grasse sailed from the Chesapeak the 1st of November.

The French have ever been remarkable for intriguing in the Cabinet beyond any other Government in Europe; but till the present war they never were so happy in their skill at manœuvring on the ocean. It is certain, however, that to this very circumstance alone may be attributed their so often escaping of late a drubbing from our fleets.

Portugal has not yet joined the neutral confederacy. Her situation and connection with England will probably prevent it.

It is the prevailing talk, even in the Ministerial circles, that the *Continental war* in America will certainly be publicly abandoned by Government in the course of the present week, and that all operations to subdue the revolted Colonies will in future be conducted (as should have been the case from the beginning) by a *naval system* only.

There is little doubt but that two of our trans-Atlantic commanders will experience the full weight of Ministerial vengeance, as to their mal-conduct is solely attributed the fatal disaster on the banks of the Chesapeak.

It is generally thought that the whole *Newcastle* interest, however weighty in the scale of Government, will not be able to support their military relative much longer in his present command.

A correspondent says, that by the Howes going to the Chesapeak, General Burgoyne fell a sacrifice; and by the present commanders not going to Chesapeak, Lord Cornwallis has fallen a sacrifice.

Sir Henry Clinton was so completely—we will not say *out-generalled*, but out *common-sensed* by Mr Washington, that with no less than 20,000 of the finest troops in Europe, he absolutely wrote to the gallant, and unsupported Cornwallis, for a loan of 2000 of his little army, to protect him from the threatened attacks of the Rebels, consisting of no more than 7000 men!

Had we no modern croakers to dispirit the timid and frighten the weak, the bad news of the present day would be considered merely as the chance of war, and only create more vigorous exertions to make up for the loss we have sustained.

We should remember that after the *Burgoyning* at Cloister-Seven last war of the Duke of Cumberland's whole army, amounting to 40,000 men, this kingdom progressionally arrived to its summit of glory, and made the powers of Europe tremble!

With the forces now going out in the East India fleet, the British military establishment in Asia will consist of 12,000 men, exclusive of seapoys in the Company's service.

The difference between the situation of General Burgoyne, and Lord Cornwallis, was materially distinct: the former with a large train of artillery, could have forced his way through the circumvallation, and have made good his flight—but the

no place of retreat, supposing him to have effected a
through his enemies. Washington and the French were
of the Gallic and the American army; whilst Gates
ing to oppose to his enemy, but a ragged crew of Ca-
ians.

Chaises in the Spanish finances are of such a nature
force that country to a peace, or to remain perfectly at
. Alcavala tax, which used to produce 1,500,000 l.
lds but 1,100,000; and all their other taxes fall off in
proportion.

Grantham, and the other Lords Commissioners for
and Plantations, have been pleased to appoint William
Esq; of their Lordships Office, to be Deputy Secre-
that Board, in the room of Silas Bradbury, Esq; de-

ain political negociator, who made an excursion to
year, it is said, will again visit the capital of that
on a similar errand, soon after Christmas.

ships of the line are the number resolved on to be
the stocks in the King's and Merchants Yards for the
, as fast as there are vacancies, viz. two of 90, eight
d six of 64 guns, exclusive of smaller vessels of 50
uns, besides sloops, &c.

Defence of Great Britain will be almost wholly intrust-
militia next year, the greatest part of the regular
ing to go abroad.

respondent says, it is the misfortune more than it is the
the present Administration, that the public voice is not
. This, continues he, cramps their measures, and
ders abortive what otherwise seems to be well plan-
d might be well, if timely, executed.

last letters from Jamaica, dated so late as the 22d of
, give a more favourable account of the crops than
chants in general expected; it appears from them, that
recovered surprisingly from the effects of the hurri-
August last, and it is thought would turn out well, if
with no more accidents.

damage has been done by the late high winds; two
, supposed to be Dutchmen, are on shore on the back
e of Wight; and from Scilly we learn, that a letter
, supposed to belong to Clyde, was beat to pieces,
crew with difficulty saved.

course of this week, it is expected, there will be the
press, both by land and water, that has been known
commencement of the war, a great number of press
being issued from the Admiralty for that purpose.

rday, at Guildhall, No. 37,991 was drawn a blank,
first-drawn, is entitled to 3000 l.

No. 616, 17,459, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

697, 9153, 38,565, 5707, 16,913, 728, 33,982, 26,008, 22,490, 8242, 131, 43,229.

day, at Guildhall, No. 21,044, was drawn a prize
l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 38,039, 10,684, 30,514.

drawing of the Lottery was continued only one hour
, on account of the Common Hall.

EDINBURGH.

London post did not arrive this evening till near six
]

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 6.

Ord, this day, reported in the House of Commons,
Committee of Supply, two resolutions come to on
day last, which being read a first and second time, were
to by the House.

motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for build-
one bridge across the river Thames from Ealing parish,
unty of Middlesex, to the opposite shore in the Ham-
ew, in the county of Surry.

e American Habeas Corpus bill was read a second
d committed for to-morrow.

e Committee of Ways and Means, and Committee of
stand for to-morrow.

r Majesty did not appear this day at the drawing-
St James's, owing to a slight cold.

a gentleman lately arrived from Quebec, who made a
ensive journey upon commercial business through the
lements of New-England, New-York, Jersey, Pen-
, and Virginia, we learn that almost the whole interior
olonies, out of the reach of the coast and its immediate
ication, are armed in association to resist the Congress,
easures are execrated among them, for not making
No recruiting officer, nor one in any civil employment,
s a tax-gatherer, dares to appear there. In the coun-
ween Fort Pitt and the Ohio, there are not less than
0 inhabitants settled, who fly to arms on any appearance
own perfect independence being infringed. It is ex-
that these and other territories, peopled with men of the
inciples, will be the means of forcing the Congress to
a peace, on much more reasonable terms than have
n mentioned.

Old Maurepas is dead; the Grand Monarque has lost by
a faithful servant, and the people of France an able
. The greatest eulogium that can be made of this no-
an, that he was recalled from his retreat into public
a letter which the present King of France wrote to him,
had been twelve hours a King. In this letter, the
Monarch desired he would immediately come to Court,
ect his youthful steps in the intricate paths of government,
ach him to reign. The King made choice of him on ac-
of the great recommendations he found of that nobleman,
the papers of the late Dauphin, his father, to whom
de Maurepas had always been strongly attached; and,
standing the great disparity of years between the young
the beginning of his reign, and that of Mons. de Mau-
the one being only 18, the other 70 years old, the
was so well served by him, and so strongly attached to
nothing but death could remove him from office.
ther his death may produce a change of system in France,
only can tell; but England may find his death an æra in
history.

celebrated English engineer has lately received (through
medium of a capital commercial house in the city) an invi-
from the Emperor of Germany to go over to him in or-
consult him on some subjects of great moment, the prin-
which is said to be, the removal of the obstructions in
navigation of the Scheld, in consequence of a plan some time
communicated to his Imperial Majesty from the aforesaid
engineer.

This day, there was held in the Parliament House, a meeting of the Trustees for the Turnpike roads within the county of Edinburgh. After going through some business of a private nature, they proceeded to take under consideration the proposed bill to Parliament for erecting toll-bars between this city and Musselburgh. A report from a Committee of their number, formerly appointed, was read, from whence it appeared, that a toll upon chaises and saddle-horses alone, would not be sufficient to defray the necessary expences of repairing, and keeping in repair, the several roads in that district. The Lord Provost observed, that, as he had been prevented from meeting with the Committee of Trustees, as he intended, he had no opportunity of laying before the Magistrates and Council the result of the deliberations of that Committee. His Lordship said, that he could not entertain a doubt of the calculations in the report being just. It would therefore be necessary to have the toll extended to carts and other carriages, as well as to chaises and saddle horses. As, however, the Committee had not stated what the sum should be; as there ought to be a distinction between broad and narrow wheeled carriages, for the encouragement of the former; and, as there had been no place pointed out in the report, at which the toll-bar was proposed to be erected, his Lordship moved, that the report should be recommitted to the same Committe, in order that he might have an opportunity of consulting with his brethren in the Council upon the subject. Mr Sheriff Cockburn, who was chosen Preses, informed the meeting, that there were two toll-bars proposed, though not mentioned in the report; the one at the Water-gate, and the other at the Maitland-bridge, but that money was only to be exacted at one of them, the producing the ticket being sufficient for the other. He observed, that the tolls were meant to be very moderate, and that no more would be laid on than what was barely sufficient for answering the purpose of keeping the roads in proper repair. Several gentlemen spoke upon the subject, when the report was approved of, and the Lord Provost's motion, of having it recommitted, for the purposes therein mentioned, to the same Committee, agreed to.

This day, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in consequence of the verdict returned by the Jury on Tuesday last, pronounced sentence upon Wilson Potts, late commander of the Dreadnought privateer belonging to Newcastle, adjudging him to be hanged at Leith, within the flood-mark, on Wednesday the 13th of February next.

The capture of the two Dutch privateers by Capt. Macbride, mentioned in our last, most probably will prove of the happiest consequences to the trading part of this kingdom. Their great force, and going in company, would have proved an over-match for the convoys generally appointed to our coasting vessels. It must likewise be a very material injury to the Dutch. The great object, we are informed, of these privateers, was to capture as many colliers as possible. The Hollanders are so very scarce of the article of coals, at present, that we are assured they sell at the amazing price of a penny the pound. The ship mentioned in the letter from a Lieutenant of marines on board the Artois, as having been taken by the two privateers, was not from *Flushing*, as there inserted by mistake, but a *fishing vessel*.

Monday arrived at Shields the William Maid, Capt. Creighton, in ballast from London. She was taken off Southwold on the 30th ult. by the Flushing, a Dutch cutter privateer, Peter Leture, commander, of 14 guns and 60 men, from Flushing, and ransomed.

An account was received at Newcastle on Wednesday, that a ship which appeared to be foreign, and timber loaded, without masts or any living creature on board, was taken up at sea and towed on shore near Haukley, in Northumberland, by a vessel from the Baltic; but no particulars are yet received.

The following is a copy of a letter delivered to the Sheriff by Thomas Lonergan, at the place of execution, Dublin, a few minutes before he was lanched into eternity.

"MR SHERIFF,

"THE awful moment which leads me to the threshold of eternity, and which is to be succeeded by a final and irrecoverable doom, should be rather employed in preparing myself for death, and appeasing my judge, than in making a speech, calculated to gratify the curiosity of the crowd. I have resolved to say nothing at the place of execution, but to make the best use of the time allowed me by the lenity of the officers of justice, and to confine myself to the contents of this paper, which I request you will make public as possible.

"I was bred up in my early days a Roman Catholic, and got a liberal education from my honest and industrious parents. My unfortunate end is the last and only scene of my life which deserves the attention of the public; and though I am convinced of the impossibility of stemming the tide of popular prejudice, which runs entirely against me, yet, on the point of appearing before the scrutineer and searcher of hearts, whose mercies I implore, and the severity of whose judgments I earnestly deprecate, I declare, in the most solemn manner, my innocence of the crime which has brought me to this tragical end.

"The clergy who have attended me, have used the most persuasive argument to induce me to acknowledge my guilt, in case I had a hand in the death of Mr O'Flaherty: They have painted to me the greatness of the injury offered to the persons who have prosecuted me to conviction, and the indispensable necessity of a reparation; the horrors of lies and perjury in any circumstance, but especially at the last moment, and in a solemn appeal to the Deity. The same justice and truth, with whose rules I am both interested and bound to comply at this fatal juncture, and which should prevent me from concealing a crime, the avowal whereof would exculpate those who have a hand in my death, and procure myself free access to the throne of mercy, oblige me not to criminate conscious innocence.

"In vindication of Mrs O'Flaherty, I am bound in conscience to declare, that, with regard to the administration of poison, or any attempt to deprive her husband of his life, I believe that gentlewoman to be innocent; and of this I do not entertain the least shadow of a doubt.

"Should any trial be ever published, and the circumstances tending to my justification impartially examined, perhaps the prejudices of the public may subside.

"I am now balanced between two extremities, the one happy, the other miserable! Neither an idle notion of transitory honour, nor a mistaken tenderness for family connections, nor any earthly motive, should induce me to forfeit the first, or plunge irrevocably into the second.

"I die a member of the Roman Catholic church, in the 27th year of my age, forgiving, from my heart, all persons against whom I may have any cause of complaint; and imploring the mercies of my God, and forgiveness of all those to whom I might have given offence.

THOMAS LONERGAN."

(A true copy.)

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE present times are big with strange events, and seem to threaten a revolution in every corner of the world—a second deluge.

Earl Cornwallis's disaster plainly shows, that although Britain may be able, with such commanders as him, to conquer America, if she stood singly against us, yet it will be impossible, while assisted by such powerful allies. Common sense, therefore, and even necessity, directs us to attack separately what cannot be done successfully when joined together. Let a famous battle of antiquity be our example: What would have been the fate of one brave brother, had he foolishly stood the assault of three equally brave with himself? If America must not be given up altogether, let us give it up for a while, and try to break the beams that support her, without which it is idle to expect her fall. Let us have a fair trial of our strength. This we have not at present, no more than that man would, who attempted to pull down a hill or mountain. If we fail to crush a single rod, how vain the trial of cutting a bundle of them united? France was once conquered in America; Now America must be conquered in France. The contest, then, is, between navies upon the ocean, the most proper field of battle for Britain. At present she seems a fish out of its element.

On this field America can give no assistance. Perhaps, even retaining New York, Charlestown, or Halifax, may hurt us, by diverting our fleets from the chief object, in relieving these places when besieged, or when in want of provisions or recruits; and if either, or all of them, were taken from us, it would prove a very severe shock to Britain, and counter-balance these victories we might obtain in other quarters. It might likewise serve to keep up a martial spirit in the rebels, by continual exercise. It may, perhaps, be more judicious to raze their fortifications to the ground, so as that they could not be rebuilt, for some years, before which time we may probably be in readiness to come against them. These garrisons, added to our other forces, would make a respectable army, acting in conjunction with our fleet. The voice of the nation calls for such measures as these: We do not pretend to hint, but only repeat them. A willing people will subscribe cheerfully to maintain a war they approve. The destruction of our enemies fleet must be effected, else peace on honourable terms, or the repossession of America, lies at a distance never to be reached.

Inverkeithing, Dec. 1781. S.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Dec. 3. Adventure Tender, from England.

SAILED,

4. Jeanie, Allan, for Dublin, with goods.
Friendship, Wyllie, for St Lucia, with goods.
Anderson, Harvie, for St Kitts, with goods.
5. Peggy, Lamont, for Belfast, with ditto.
Rebecca, Gilby, for Belfast, with coals.
6. Cassandra, Kinier, for St Kitts, with goods.

SEQUESTRATIONS *by the* COURT *of* SESSION.

Messrs Hamilton and Vance shoemakers in Glasgow.

John Borthwick, Esq; of Crookston, and William Borthwick, his eldest son.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 7.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	20s.	0d.	18s.	6d.	17s.	8d.
Bear,	13	6	12	6	11	8
Oats,	10	6	9	8	8	4
Pease,	10	0	9	6	8	8

This day are published, price 6 d.

(Printed for C. ELLIOT, Parliament-Square)

HEADS OF LECTURES

ON

PATHOLOGY.

BY ANDREW DUNCAN, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Member of the Royal Societies of Medicine of Paris, Copenhagen, Edinburgh, &c.

N. B. In advertising these Heads of Lectures in our last, the word THEOLOGY was, by mistake, printed for PATHOLOGY.

Also published, price 1 s. (by the same Author)

A LETTER to DR ROBERT JONES of CARMARTHENSHIRE,

IN ANSWER TO

The Account which he has published of the Case of Mr ISAACSON, and the injurious Aspersions he has thrown out on the Physicians who attended Mr Isaacson.

At the shop of C. ELLIOT *may also be had*,

ALL DR DUNCAN's OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Warehouse of Messrs William Sibbald and Co. Leith, on Friday the 14th current, immediately after the Ropework Sale,

A Quantity of DAMAGED PETERSBURGH twelve-head FLAX

ALEXANDER LITTLEJOHN writer in Stirling, the Trustee elected upon the sequestrated personal estate of Thomas Glaswright in Stirling, hereby gives notice to such of the Creditors as have not already lodged exact notes of their debts, with the vouchers and oaths of verity thereon, agreeable to law, That unless the same are lodged with him betwixt and the end of this present month of December 1781, such of the creditors as shall then have claimed will be entitled to their free share of the funds recovered, and no other, as the Trustee is resolved immediately thereafter to divide the subject. All concerned will therefore take notice of this requisition.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF TEA.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, has presently on hand a LARGE STOCK of exceeding fine BLACK TEA, all in the original packages as imported from the East Indies, which he is selling at the following prices, viz.

Finest Congo at 8 s. per lib.—Fine Shoushong at 9 s.—Coarse Bohea at 5 s.

Considering the superior quality of this tea, and the advanced price of that commodity, it will be found fully as cheap as any in town.

The above tea will be permitted to any part of Britain (London excepted), in packages not exceeding 46 lib. each, agreeable to a late act of Parliament.—N. B. Ready money, or good bills at a short date.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 8th December 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public auction, in the hall of the Excise Office at EDINBURGH, on Friday the 14th of December instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several Parcels of TEA and AQUAVITAE,

with nine Pewter MOULDS for making Candles, and the MATERIALS of a great number of small STILLS, and UTENSILS for DISTILLATION, lately condemned, as forfeited, before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Office in Edinburgh, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

AN ENTIRE NEW WORK

WILL BE PUBLISHED BY

J. MENNONS AND CO. at their Printing-office,

Brodie's Close, Lawn-market,—entitled

THE

New Town and Country Almanack, for 1782.

Dedicated (by Permiſſion) to the Right Hon.

The EARL OF BUCHAN, (the Noble Founder),

and the other Honourable MEMBERS of the SOCIETY

of the ANTIQUARIES of SCOTLAND.

Embelliſhed with an elegant Copperplate Engraving of ſeveral ancient SCOTS GOLD COINS, and a curious ANTIQUE SEAL, at preſent in the poſſeſſion of the Society.

THE Public will find this Almanack executed upon a much more commodious plan than any work of the kind hitherto attempted in this country.—Being printed upon a ſmall type, it contains as much in *one page* as the Old Town and Country Almanack did in *two*;—a property which, the Editors are perſuaded, will of itſelf be ſufficient to recommend it to the Public in preference to every other publication of the ſame nature; as no complaint has been more general, nor indeed more juſt, than the enormous weight of all the other Almanacks hitherto publiſhed, which made them too bulky for any *Gentleman's Pocket*, whereas the thinneſs and portability of THIS will render it admiſſible even into a *Lady's Pocket-Book*. The KALENDAR, however, being an article often inſpected, is printed on a larger type than that of any other Almanack in Scotland.

In the confidence that an impartial Public are always ready to do juſtice to every work in proportion to its merit, the Editors ſhall ſay nothing of its other *peculiar properties* at preſent, further than that, notwithſtanding the additional duty of TWOPENCE per ſtamp now laid on, the New Town and Country Almanack will be ſold at the old price of 1s. 6d. bound, and 1s. ſewed.

☞ It is not the intention of the Editors of this Work to trouble the Public with any remarks upon the *illiberal* manner in which the Proprietor of the Old Town and Country Almanack has repeatedly introduced his work to the public notice,—as they have already on that account commenced a Proſecution againſt him before the Court of Seſſion.

Bookſellers and others in the Weſt Country will be ſupplied with any quantity, by J. Duncan bookſeller, Glaſgow; E. Willſon, Dumfries;—and in the North, by R. Nicol, Dundee; and J. Gillies, Perth.

*** A few of the Genuine Copy of the Trial of Lord George Gordon having come to hand, which had been miſlaid, ſuch as were not ſerved with that work may apply at the above Printing-office.

Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Nervous Complaints, &c.

A New Cargo, juſt received, of

SPILSBURY's DROPS,

Remarkable for curing by a few Bottles,

Prepared at his Diſpenſary, Mount-Row, Weſtminſter Bridge, Surry.

Sold by Mr CHARLES ELLIOT, Bookſeller, Edinburgh,

in 4s. and 7s. bottles, with bills of directions.

NUMBERS of Atteſtations of the good effects of adverti ſed medicines are every day to be found in the News-papers; but the places of reſidence of the perſons cured are generally at ſuch a diſtance as puts it out of the power of perſons in this country to ſatisfy themſelves as to the truth of the cures. The Public are therefore ready to ſuſpect that many of the names adhibited to theſe cures are fictitious.—Mr ELLIOT begs leave to ſubmit the following atteſtation of the good effects of SPILSBURY's DROPS, to the conſideration of thoſe afflicted with the Scurvy, Rheumatiſm, &c. And as the perſon cured reſides in *this country*, and at no great diſtance from the Metropolis, perſons may eaſily ſatisfy themſelves of the truth of the cure.——The original certificate may be ſeen at his ſhop, Parliament-ſquare,

To Mr Charles Elliot *Bookſeller, Edinburgh.*

SIR,

BETTY HAMILTON, in the pariſh of St Boſwells, begs leave to return you her thankful acknowledgements for the benefit ſhe has received from your charitable diſtribution of Mr Spilſbury's Antiſcorbutic Drops. She had been afflicted with a violent ſcorbutic diſorder for upwards of twenty years, which ſometimes rendered her unable to do any kind of buſineſs for her ſubſiſtence; nor could ſhe find any relief from medicines, till the month of Auguſt 1780, when, I being in Edinburgh, in perſon made application to you, by a certificate from the Miniſter and Elders of this pariſh. The benefit ſhe received from the firſt bottle induced her to make a ſecond application; and in leſs than three months was perfectly cured, and ſtill enjoys a good ſtate of health.

As ſhe cannot write, ſhe deſires me to ſubſcribe,

For BETTY HAMILTON,

Leſſudden, Nov. 20. 1781. JOHN LANG.

One of the Sealock Shipping Company's Veſſels,

AT LONDON, FOR SEALOCK,

Poſitively to ſail the 15th December, with or without convoy,

THE SEALOCK PACKET,

WILLIAM SIMPSON Maſter,

mounting 18 carriage-guns ſix-pounders, moſtly long, beſides ſwivels and ſmall arms, with men anſwerable, now lying at Hawley's Wharff, at the Hermitage Bridge.

The Sealock Company will, after this date, carry goods to and from London at 2s. 6d. per barrel bulk, clear of all wharfage and ſhore dues, which is not the caſe at any other landing place on the river Carron.

For freight or paſſage apply to Hawley and Down, at the wharff; or to Captain Simpſon, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, Swithing's Alley.

At Leith for Liſbon,

THE ST JOACHIM SANTA ROSA, a neutral veſſel, FRANCISCO JOZE Maſter. The veſſel has good accommodation for paſſengers, and will be ready to ſail in courſe of three weeks.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Gavin Kempt, Edinburgh, or to Mr Moran on board.

FOR HAMBURGH.

THE NEUTRAL SHIP ENGEL MAGDALENA, JOHAN GEORGE GICK maſter, lately arrived from Hamburgh, will be ready to take in goods for that place on the 12th, and is to ſail about the 20th inſtant, wind and weather ſerving.

Apply to Meſſrs Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. Leith.

To be SOLD by public auction, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, betwixt the hours of twelve and one o'clock afternoon,

THE SLOOP ANNE SHAW of Leith, with her Tackle and Furniture, as ſhe preſently lies in Leith Harbour. This veſſel is about 60 tons burden, has an eaſy draught of water, is in very good repair, and well found. Any perſon inclining a private bargain may apply to Mr Sime carpenter, or to John Sligo merchant in Leith, with whom the inventary and articles of ſale are lodged, and to whom it is requeſted any claims or bottomry debts affecting this ſloop may be given in prior to the time of ſale.

At the Deſire of ſeveral Proprietors of Coals and Salt,

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen Proprietors of Coals, who ſhip them on the Frith of Forth, and the principal Leſſees, Exporters, and Conſumers of ſuch Coals, are requeſted to meet at Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 19th of December curt. at twelve o'clock noon, in the houſe of Thomas Purves vintner in the New Aſſembly cloſe, in order to conſider of ſome matters of importance relative to that branch, which will then be laid before them.

As the matters to be laid under conſideration regard alſo the conſumers of Coals on the Solway Frith, and the lower parts of the Frith of Clyde, and other parts of Scotland where coal-duties are paid, the attendance of any Gentlemen from thoſe quarters of the country will alſo be acceptable.

NOTICE

By JOHN JOHNSTON, Factor upon the ſequeſtrated Eſtate of KIPPEN and CO. Merchants in Greenock.

TO be SOLD by public auction, upon Monday the 31ſt December current, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within that tenement of land belonging to John M'Cann merchant in Greenock,

A conſiderable quantity of Iriſh, Roll, and Cut TOBACCO, Plain and Rapee SNUFF; a quantity of PORTER in Hogſheads; two bales of CARPETS; together with the whole Tables, Preſſes, and Utenſils belonging to, and proper for carrying on the Tobacco Manufactory.

And, in regard the meeting held upon the 13d day of November laſt, in terms of the factor's advertiſement, was neceſſarily adjourned to the 31ſt day of December current, on account of the creditors neglecting to prove their debts; the creditors, therefore, are requeſted, by themſelves, or their agents properly authoriſed, to prove their debts, and to meet within the houſe of James Stuart, vintner in Greenock upon Monday the 31ſt day of December current, at twelve o'clock mid-day, for the purpoſe of continuing the factor, or chuſing a truſtee or truſtees in his place; and it is intreated, that the meeting may be particularly attended, as other matters of the utmoſt conſequence to the intereſt of the creditors are to be laid before them.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of Matthew Reid, late

Plumber in the Grafs-market of Edinburgh, deceaſed.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the ſaid Matthew Reid is to be held in the houſe of Mrs Coulter vintner, north ſide of the Grafsmarket, on Friday the 14th of December 1781, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to concert meaſures for diſpoſal of his effects and a ſettlement of the debts owing by him, when it is requeſted all concerned will attend.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of MUAT and AITKEN, Merchants in Edinburgh, and of GEORGE MUAT and CO. Merchants at Sealock, are deſired to attend a meeting, to be held in the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 17th December 1781, at twelve o'clock noon: And as matters of particular moment will then be agitated, it is hoped ſuch creditors as can conveniently will attend in perſon; and the doers for creditors will come properly authoriſed and inſtructed.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

A HOUSE oppoſite to Magdalane Chapel, Cowgate, being the fourth flooey of Baillie's Land, entering by a well-lighted ſcale-ſtair within a neat paved court. The Houſe is genteel, and will accommodate a large family.

For particulars enquire at Alexander Stodart and Company, Exchange,

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TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on the 22d of December 1781, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That HOUSE in Argyle Square, which belonged to the deceaſed Alexander Tait, Eſq; conſiſting of ſeven fire rooms, with kitchen, coal-houſe, and cellars. The houſe is in good repair, and free from ſmoak.——To be ſeen any day, betwixt the hours of twelve and one.

As alſo to be expoſed to public roup, an INCLOSURE lying adjacent to the village of Reſtalrig, conſiſting of ſix acres of exceeding rich meadow-ground. As the common ſewer from Edinburgh runs through this park, there is annually collected, in places made for the purpoſe, a great quantity of exceeding rich manure.—— James Stewart gardener in Reſtalrig will ſhow the incloſure.

Any perſon deſirous of making a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament-houſe, upon Thurſday the 20th of December current, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

The BALANCE of 370 l. 12 s. 5 d. 10-12ths Sterling, of an HERITABLE DEBT due to the deceaſed James Hunter of Frankfield, by the alſo deceaſed John Spruel of Milton, and Rebecca Hay, ſpouſes, per heritable bond and infeftment over the feu-duties of the third part of the lands of Inchnock and Gain, lying in the pariſh of New Monkland, and county of Lanark, at the upſet price of 300 l. Sterling, with intereſt after Whitſunday 1780.

The articles of roup, with the heritable bond and infeftment, to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Callander depute clerk of Seſſion, or Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 8th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of OIB-MORE, GARRVILL, KILMORIE, LAGGAN, and the MILL of KOYTZEBAR, with the teinds, and ſundry crofts and acres belonging to the ſaid lands and mill, lying in the pariſh of North Knapdale, and ſheriffdom of Argyle.

Theſe lands are conveniently ſituated for the markets on the arm of the ſea called Lochſween, and within a mile of a branch of the great carriage-road leading from Inverary to Campbelton, of good quality and ſoil both for graſs and corn, of great extent, are all incloſed and ſubdivided except a ſmall part of the farm of Kilmorie, and capable of conſiderable improvement and riſe of rent. They abound in limeſtone and turf, have a very valuable wood upon them which brought in the laſt cutting about 1000 l. Upwards of 3000 oak ſtandards (ſome of a conſiderable ſize) were then reſerved; and the wood having been thoroughly fenced, and well taken care of, is now in a very thriving ſtate. The preſent rent of the lands and mill is upwards of 200 l. Sterling; and the whole are nearly out of leaſe except Laggan, on which there is a leaſe current for ſeven years. The tenants are all thriving, and pay their rents punctually.

The premiſſes hold of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

For further particulars inquire at Duncan Campbell writer in Inverary, or John Moir writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh. John Campbell change-keeper at Tayloch will ſhow the lands.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on the 26th January next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of LINDSAYLANDS, lying in the county of Clydeſdale, and pariſh of Biggar, and ſituate upon the banks of the Clyde, within half a mile of that town. They are of a good quality, completely incloſed, the hedges thriving, as alſo ſome young plantations. The lands are let to three ſubſtantial tenants, whoſe farm-houſes are all in good repair; the rent between 160 and 170 l. per annum. For encouragement of bidders, the upſet price will be 3500 l. Sterling.

The progreſs of writs, rental, articles of roup, and plan of the lands, to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Smith writer, Argyle's Square, who will inform as to further particulars.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD,

BY public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 12th day of December inſt. betwixt the hours of five and ſeven o'clock,

The Eſtate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGHEADS, lying in the pariſhes of Annan and Hoddam. This eſtate conſiſts of ſundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots meaſure. It lies along both ſides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a conſiderable breadth. There is a commodious new built manſion-houſe, with office-houſes, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations, and young woods around it. The houſe is moſt delightfully ſituated, commanding a moſt extenſive and pleaſant proſpect of the river Annan, the Solway Firth, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two ſhort miles of the town of Annan, a ſea port. The eſtate is almoſt all arable, and of it incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already ſufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the eſtate, and a valuable ſalmon-fiſhing in the river of Annan. There is plenty of limeſtone within the grounds, and a ſervitude of limeſtone upon the eſtate of Limekills, which holds of the proprieter of Brydkirk, and the ſuperiority thereof will be ſold at the ſame time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, paſs through this eſtate. The preſential of the eſtate is about 500 l. Sterling per annum; but as ſeveral of the leaſes are out, the rent will riſe conſiderably. The eſtate holds of ſubjects ſuperior, for payment of ſmall feu duties. The eſtate of Brydkirk, which lies on one ſide of the river Annan will be ſold ſeparately from the eſtate of Cleugheads, if purchaſers incline.

The rental and progreſs of writs, with a plan of the eſtate, will be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to further particulars.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 12th December 1781, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and others aftermentioned, belonged to WILLIAM STEWART, Eſq; of CASTLE-STEWART, to be put up as follows:

I. The Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the eight merk land of Dowaltoun, lying in the pariſhes of Glaſſerton and Sorbie, and ſhire of Wigtoun, conſiſting of 2640 acres, or thereby, and paying 1036 l. Sterling of yearly rent, of which riſes, by tacks current, or already ſet, to 1050 l. 8s. 10d. Sterling.

On this eſtate, which is all ſubſtantially incloſed and ſubdivided, there is a large commodious modern manſion-houſe, with ſuitable offices, all in excellent repair; alſo fine gardens, and a large policy laid out in the beſt taſte, with a great deal of young planting very thriving.

The eſtate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it, and about 500 acres lying round the manſion-houſe is preſently out of leaſe. It holds of the Crown, and affords no leſs than eight clear qualifications for electing a member of Parliament on the old extent. The teinds are valued.

II. The Lands and Barony of NEWTON-STEWART, lying in the pariſh of Penningham, and ſhire of Wigtoun, conſiſting of 1300 acres thereby, and paying 394 l. 6 s. 11 d. of yearly rent, and which riſes by the current tacks to 453 l. 6 s. 11 d. whereof 341 l. 5 s. 6d. is perperty rent, and the remaining 53 l. 1 s. 5 d. is the feu-duties of houſes and gardens in the town of Newton-Stewart.

The burgh of barony of Newton-Stewart is a very thriving town, lies on the great military road from Carlyle to Portpatrick, and on the road from Galloway through Ayrſhire to Glaſgow, and within a mile and a half of the ſea-port of Carty, where lime and ſea ſhells for improving the lands are imported at a cheap rate.

The eſtate holds of the Crown; it lies on the river Cree, and has ſalmon-fiſhing in that river. The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have a right to them.

If this barony does not ſell on the 12th December next, it will then be divided and expoſed in lots, and the lots ſpecified in the news-papers.

III. The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the pariſh of Balmaghie, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, conſiſting of 2430 acres thereby, and paying 406 l. Sterling of yearly rent, to be expoſed in *mulo*, or in the following lots:

1. The Maias of Duchrae, and the lands of Ullock and Meikle and Little Craigs, containing 773 acres or thereby, as poſſeſſed by Samuel and David M'Lellans at 133 l. 2 s. Sterling.

2. Drumglaſs, Tornorroch, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, containing 884 acres or thereby, as poſſeſſed by James M'Conochy, at 110 s. Sterling.

3. Urriock and Clonie, containing 637 acres or thereby, as poſſeſſed by Andrew M'Minn, at 108 l. 19 s. 2 d. 9-12ths ſterling.

4. Drumbrack, containing 137 acres or thereby, as poſſeſſed by William M'Kenzie, at 16 l. 9 s. 20 d. Sterling, which riſes next year to Sterling.

The Barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and is rated in the books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.——It lies on the river Dee, by which and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marle of the beſt quality improving the lands is got at a cheap and eaſy rate.

There is a wood on this eſtate, which at laſt cutting, in 1768, ſold for 400 l. and there is another wood fit for cutting, worth about 100 ——The tenants pay all public and pariſh burdens, over and above their rents.—The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

IV. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the town of Wigton, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Iſabella Stewart at the rent of 5 l. ſterling.

V. A HOUSE in the town of Whithorn, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15 s. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leaſes, plans of the eſtate, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharſon accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain, perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply.—Mr Samuel M'Caul in Crobie will ſhew the lands.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe, Edinburgh, upon the 18th day of December next,

The Lands and Eſtates of ABBOTSHAUGH and MUNGAL, GARDOCH, and FULLERSHAUGH, upon the river Carron, adjoining the Carron Works, all lying within the pariſh of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and ſhire of Stirling.

The free rent of the ſtock of the lands of Abbotſhaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's feu-duty of 8 l. 9 s. 3 d. ſterling, after all deductions, is 299 l. 16 s. 10-12ths ſterling; which, valued at 22 years purchaſe, amounts to L. 6595 13 6 4-12

Free teind is 68 l. 8 s. 4 d. 4-12ths ſterling; which, valued at five years purchaſe, amounts to 342 1 9 8-12

Total upſet value of Abbotſhaugh and Mungal, is 6937 15 —

The free rent of the lands of Gardoch, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors have right, after deductions, is 29 l. 14 s. 2 d. 1-12th ſterling; and being valued at 22 years purchaſe, the upſet price is 653 11 9 10-12

The free rent of the lands of Fullers-haugh, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors have right, including Carron Houſe, Gardens, and Offices, Warehouſe, Cran Wharf, and Shore Dues, &c. &c. is 176 l. 10 s. 11 d. 2-12ths ſterl. and being valued at different rates, the upſet value of the whole is 2528 8 5 8-12

Total upſet value, L. 10119 15 7 6-12

The ſituation of theſe lands in the Carſe of Falkirk, ſo near the works of Carron, and the apparent advantages from it, need not to be ſtated.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen in the Office of Alexander Roſs, depute clerk of Seſſion; and copies and every information may be had from Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet.

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